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such rubbish, weeds, long grass, or stagnant water is allowed to remain is hereby declared a nuisance and dangerous to the health of the people of the city of Toledo.

SEC. 2. The collections of water referred to in section 1 of this order and regulation shall be held to be those contained in ditches, ponds, pools, excavations, holes, depressions, open cesspools, privy vaults, fountains, cisterns, tanks, shallow wells, barrels, troughs (except horse troughs in frequent use), eaves troughs, urns, cans, boxes, bottles, tubs, buckets, or other similar containers.

SEC. 3. The method of treatment of the collections of water specified in section 2, so as to prevent breeding of mosquitoes, shall be any one or more of the following: (a) screening with wire netting of at least 16 meshes to the inch each way, or any other material which will prevent the ingress or egress of mosquitoes; (b) complete emptying every seven days the unscreened containers; (c) using a larvacide approved by and applied under the direction of the health department; (d) covering completely once every seven days the surface of the water with kerosene, petroleum, or paraffin oil in sufficient quantities to remain covered at least 12 hours each time; (e) cleaning and keeping sufficiently free of vegetable growth and other obstructions, and stocking with mosquito-destroying fish, absence of half-grown or larger mosquito larva, to be evidence of compliance with this measure; (f) filling or draining to the satisfaction of the health department; (g) the removal of tin cans, tin boxes, broken or empty bottles, and similar articles likely to hold water, at least once every seven days. If not removed they must be so completely destroyed as not to be able to hold water.

SEC. 4. The natural presence of mosquito larvæ in standing or running water shall be evidence that mosquitoes are breeding there, and failure to prevent such breeding within five days after notice by the health department shall be deemed a violation of this order and regulation.

SEC. 5. Should the person or persons responsible for conditions giving rise to the breeding of mosquitoes fail or refuse to take necessary measures to prevent the same within five days after due notice has been served, the health department is hereby authorized to do so, and all necessary costs incurred by the health department shall be a charge against the property owner or other person offending as the case may be.

SEC. 6. The health officer shall enforce the provisions of this order and regulation, and for this purpose may at all reasonable times enter in and upon any premises within the jurisdiction; and any person or persons charged with any of the duties imposed by this order and regulation failing within the time specified by this order and regulation, or within the time stated in the notice of the health department, as the case may be to perform such duties, shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this order and regulation, and each day after the expiration of this time that said person fails to comply with this order and regulation shall be deemed a separate violation of this order and regulation.

SEC. 7. The owner of the premises, and in his absence the agent of the owner, shall be held under this order and regulation to be responsible for the prevention or correction of conditions giving rise to, or likely to give rise to breeding of mosquitoes: *Provided*, Any tenant, trespasser, or other person causing said condition without the consent of the owner or agent shall be held responsible.

Milk and Cream—Production, Care, and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 10, 1915.)

SECTION 1. All milk produced for sale within the city of Toledo, Ohio, shall be from dairy farms complying with the following rules and regulations:

Cows.—(a) Cows must be kept clean.

(b) Long hair must be clipped from udder and hind legs, from hock to hip.

(c) Teats and udders must be washed and dried with a clean cloth immediately before milking.

(d) Manure and dirt must not be permitted to remain upon the belly, flanks, or tail while being milked.

(e) Cows must be tested for tuberculosis and other diseases at least once in each year. Milk from diseased cows shall not be sent to the city of Toledo, Ohio. No new cows shall be added to a herd until they have passed a physical examination and the tuberculin test, applied within one year by a veterinarian approved by the health department, and by a method approved by the health officer. All diseased cows shall be condemned and destroyed.

SEC. 2. *Cow stables*.—(a) Cow stables shall be well lighted and ventilated.

(b) Floors must be tight and well drained.

(c) Manure must be removed from stalls and gutters at least twice daily. This must not be done during milking or within one hour prior thereto.

(d) Walls and ceiling must be kept clean.

(e) Stables shall be whitewashed twice a year.

(f) The ceiling must be so constructed that dust and dirt therefrom shall not readily fall to the floor or in the milk.

SEC. 3. *Feeding and water*.—(a) Cows shall at all times be fed on nothing but clean, wholesome food. Slops, distillery waste, or starch waste shall not be fed to milch cows.

(b) The water for use in the barn or for washing utensils must be free from contamination.

SEC. 4. *Milk house*.—(a) A milk house must be provided which is separate from the stables and dwelling house.

(b) It must be kept clean and not used for any other purpose than the handling of milk.

(c) All milk must be aerated immediately on being drawn from the cow. Immediately after aeration, all milk must be cooled to a temperature not higher than 60° F., and when delivered to the customer must be of a temperature of 60° F., or under.

(d) The milk house, or any room where milk is handled, aerated, separated, churned, or kept, must be screened and protected against the entrance of dogs, chickens, flies, and all animals, except human employees.

(e) There must be suitable racks for cans, bottles, and utensils. These must not be allowed to set on the floor.

SEC. 5. *Milk wagons*.—(a) The inside of the milk wagon must be kept clean.

(b) All milk wagons must have a cover or other protection from the sun.

(c) All containers of milk from which any part of the cream or butter fat has been removed must be labeled "skimmed milk" in letters not less than 2 inches in height.

(d) Milk bottles must not be filled in the wagons or upon the street.

(e) Drivers must be free from communicable disease and clean.

(f) The name of person, firm, or corporation owning the wagon must appear on the outer sides of all wagons.

(g) All milk sold at retail, or in quantities of less than 1 gallon, shall be in bottles or other containers approved by the health department.

SEC. 6. *Milk bottles*.—(a) Milk bottles must not be removed from a house where there is a communicable disease without permission from the health officer.

(b) Caps of bottles must have the name of the person, firm, or corporation, or the registered trade-mark thereof, bottling such milk or cream, stamped or printed thereon in a legible and conspicuous manner.

(c) Bottles must be thoroughly washed and boiled for 20 minutes, or steam sterilized, before filling, following use for any purpose.

SEC. 7. *Utensils*.—(a) All milk utensils, including all pails, cans, dippers, aerators, strainers, separators, churns, fillers, and cappers, must be kept thoroughly clean and must be washed and scalded after each using. All utensils must be free from rust and roughened surfaces.

SEC. 8. *Milk*.—(a) Milk from diseased cows, containing visible dirt, or not in compliance with the standard in these rules, may be confiscated by a representative of the health department and may be destroyed or denatured.

(b) No milk from a cow 15 days before, or 5 days after, calving must be sold.

(c) If any part of the milk from a cow is bloody, stringy, or unnatural, all of the milk must be rejected.

(d) Anything added or taken from the milk or cream, in law, is adulteration.

(e) Straining of milk must be done in milk house only.

(f) All bottled milk must be bottled in dairy, milk house, or creamery.

(g) *Milk standard*.—Milk must not contain more than 88 per cent of watery fluid.

Must not contain less than 12 per cent of solids.

Must not contain less than 3 per cent of butter fat.

Must not contain more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Must not contain more than 18 per cent of acidity.

Must not contain any pathogenic (disease producing) germs.

Must be delivered at a temperature of not higher than 60° F.

(h) *Cream standard*.—Must contain not less than 18 per cent of butter fat.

Must be delivered at a temperature of not higher than 60° F.

Must contain not more than 500,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter.

Must not contain any pathogenic (disease producing) germs.

SEC. 9. *Barnyard*.—(a) Must be well drained.

(b) Manure must not be allowed to collect within 50 feet of barn, unless other provisions approved by the health department are provided, or within 100 feet of milk house or well.

SEC. 10. *Milker*.—(a) No person suffering with, or associated with a communicable disease, must be allowed to handle milk or milking utensils.

(b) Any case of communicable disease, or every suspicion of a communicable disease, must be reported to the health department at once.

(c) The clothing of the milker must be clean.

(d) The hands of the milker must be washed and dried immediately before milking.

(e) The hands and teats should be kept dry during milking.

(f) The practice of moistening the hands or teats with milk is prohibited.

(g) Any person with ulcers on his or her hands must not be allowed to milk.

(h) Milking into an open bucket is prohibited; milk pail must be approved by the health department.

SEC. 11. In case of any communicable disease occurring in the family of a dairyman, or among his employees, or in a house where milk is kept for sale, such dairyman, or vender of milk, shall immediately notify the health department, and the health officer may order the sale of such milk discontinued pending an investigation, and for such time thereafter as the health department may require. The investigation shall be made without delay, and the health department may make such order as it deems necessary to prevent the sale of impure, adulterated, and unwholesome milk, or milk liable to carry disease.

Milk—Inspected and Pasteurized—Production and Sale. (Reg. Bd. of H., Nov. 5, 1915.)

SECTION 1. No milk shall be sold in the city of Toledo, Ohio, after December 1, 1915, which has not been pasteurized in accordance with sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this order and regulation, except such milk as is of the grade hereinafter defined as inspected milk.

Inspected milk.—(a) The farms on which inspected milk is produced must score at least 75 points in an official score of the health department.

(b) The milk must be drawn into small-topped milk buckets and shall be clarified.